



BOSOME FREHO
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

P.O. Box 365

Konongo-Ashanti

In case of reply the Number and

Date of letter should be quoted

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Date: 31st December, 2025

2025 CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITY REPORT

Please, attached is the 2025 Climate Change Activity Report for Bosome Freho District Assembly for your perusal and necessary action.

Thank you.

For: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

MICHAEL ADJEI (ESQ.)

(DISTRICT COORDINATING DIRECTOR)



ASHANTI
REGION

Tel: 0322490698

Website: www.bfda.gov.gh

Email: info@bfda.gov.gh

Facebook: @Bosome Freho District Assembly-Asiwa

Digital Address: A4-0006-9123

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ghana's economy and livelihood are heavily dependent on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture. Changes in the climate pattern can result to damage of infrastructures, impact human health, productivity, loss of resources, etc. a typical example is changing in rainfall patterns will result to reduction in agricultural productivity which will seriously affect the economic and livelihood of both the rural and urban residents. This implies that, the environment provides the main source of livelihood for the majority of the people in the country.

In order to achieve the aforementioned, management undertook climate change activities on its 2025 planned projects and programmes. This is aimed at obtaining feedback on the next important line of action to promote climate change activities in the district. The progress of implementation of the climate change activities was tracked under the Dimension areas of the Agenda for Jobs, Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All II (2022-2025) which are; Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Development, Governance, Corruption and Public Accounts, Emergency Planning and Response, COVID-19 Recovery Plan, and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

This report, set out in Three (3) parts presents findings on developmental activities undertaken by the end of the year 2025 that are part in implementing the 2025 Annual Action Plan. Chapter one provides an introduction to the Climate Change activities and importance in the district. Chapter two considers the Climate Change activities, Vegetation cover of the district, causes of climate change in the district, and climate change analysis as well as their challenges. Chapter three focused on recommendations and the way forward.



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1.0 THE DISTRICT PROFILE

The Bosome Freho District was established carved out of the then Amansie East District, now Bekwai Municipal Assembly in furtherance of the Government's decentralization policy. The District is among the Forty-Three (43) Districts in the Ashanti region with Asiwa been the administrative capital. The District was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1852 of 2007) and is one of the six districts created in the Ashanti Region in the year 2007.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2021 Climate Change Report highlights the critical issues identified by the various Departments, Units and Agencies in the realization of the set goals. The Report covers the



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period from 1st January, 2025 to 31st December, 2025. It captures the activities undertaken by the Bosome Freho District Assembly (BFDA) towards the implementation of the 2022-2025

DMTDP and most especially the achievements made in the implementation of the 2025 Annual Action Plan (AAP).

1.2 PURPOSE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT

The purpose of the Assembly undertaking climate change activities in the 2025 AAP are that;

- It helps to ensure the reduction of chemicals (carbon dioxide) released into the atmosphere
- It promotes the existence of oxygen in the air
- It brings about clean and safe water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes
- It prevents the spread of diseases
- It improves the beauty of the environment
- It promotes the best ways to curb the spread of waste products
- Etc.



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CHAPTER TWO

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the climate change situation of the district, the vegetation cover of the district, causes of climate change in the district and climate change risk analysis

2.1 CLIMATE CHANGE SITUATION OF THE DISTRICT

The climate of the district is the semi-equatorial type. It is characterized by a double maxima rainfall pattern. The major rainfall season starts from March and ends in July. The second season starts from September and ends in November. The mean annual rainfall is between 1500mm – 1800mm. The District experiences a fairly high and uniform temperature ranging between 32°C in March and 20° C in August. Relative humidity is fairly moderate but high during the rainy season. It ranges between 70 and 80 percent in the dry season. The temperature regime and rainfall pattern enhance the cultivation of many food crops and perennial tree crops throughout the District. This offers the district great potential for tree crop plantation. Crops such as cocoa, citrus, oil palm, rubber tree have high potential in the District. Not only is this but the climate is suitable for most tropical and sub- tropical crops cultivation.

It must however be noted that rainfall pattern had not been stable in recent years. Climatic Studies by experts under the sustainable management of lake bosomtwe project concluded that the amount of annual rainfall in the area has not decreased but rather the rain do not come at the expected periods which makes it unreliable for crop cultivation. It is worthy of notice however that in 2015 there was an excessive drought an attendant bush fires which led to permanent wilting of some perennial tree crops, especially cocoa throughout the District. This gives an indication that over-reliance on rain fed agriculture is becoming excessively risky. Any meaningful agric ventures especially for horticultural crops need to consider irrigation.

2.2 VEGETATION COVER OF THE DISTRICT

The Bosome Freho District lies within the moist – semi- deciduous forest zone. Some of the tree species found are Odum, Wawa, Edinam and Mahogany. Parts of the forest have been reserved. The major forest reserve of the district is the Bosomtwe Range Forest Reserve, Afia Shelterbelt and Fun Headwater Forest Reserve. The ecologically unfriendly farming practices and other human activities, particularly farming and timber extraction have reduced the primary forests to



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secondary forests. Chronolaena Ordorata, popularly called Acheampong shrub is now the predominant vegetative cover in many parts of the District.

Parts of the degraded forests along the Bosomtwe Range, Afia Shelterbelt and the Fun Head waters reserves were replanted under the government's afforestation programme. Notable forest fringe communities involved in the programme includes Adakabruso, Adeito, Yapesa, Kokoben, Anyinase, Danso and Minti areas. Also the Fresno, Korkyekrom Kwakumensahkrom, Nsuta and Nyamebe+yere communities are all involved in the afforestation project.

2.3 CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Timber extraction from the forest provides employment for companies, traditional authorities, District Assemblies and individuals. The following underscores the factors that contributes to change situations in the district;

- 1. Illegal Mining (gallamsey) activities
- 2. Periodic bush fires
- 3. Excessive lumbering contributing to the depletion of some economic trees species such as odum, wawa, emire in the forest reserves.
- 4. Illegal chain saw activities are also causing serious damage to the forest reserves.
- 5. Encroachment of reserve areas for farming,
- 6. Overexploitation of natural resources,
- 7. Pollutions from factories, etc continue to pose threat on the environment in general.

Bosome Feho District Assembly also faces climate issues such as illegal felling of trees in the forest areas, bush burning and encroachment on water ways. These activities are being undertaken without adequate sound environmentally friendly considerations. This has resulted, soil fertility and wildlife under threat, impending deforestation, flooding, etc. The issue of climate change and disaster risk reduction are having untold hardship on the environment.

2.4 CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ANALYSIS

ISSUE	RISK	AREAS	ANALYSIS APPLIED
Deforestation	Global warm	Bosomtwe Forest Range, Afia Shelter	Sustainability test



		bet forest reserves, Fum Forest reserves	
Flooding (encroachment on water ways)	Destruction of properties, homelessness	Pra-River at Nsese	Sustainability test
Bushfires	Destruction of wildlifes, farms	Nsuta, Nsese, etc.	Sustainability test



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CHAPTER THREE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In view of this, Bosome Freho District has developed the following strategies in compacting activities that diversely affects the Climate;

3.2 MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES IN 2025

1. The District will embarked on tree planting exercise as a means to re-afforest the depleted forests.
2. The Assembly also embarked on the Government initiative programme on tree planting along the major roads to help promote greener and clean environment, prevent accidents and also to provide shield along the roads.
3. The NADMO unit under the Bosome Freho Assembly embarked on Bushfire public Education and awareness creation campaign on major bushfire prone areas.
4. Public sensitization to evacuate water way to prevent flooding was done.
5. The use of sandbags to prevent flooding was done.

3.3 IN CONCLUSION

It is anticipated that, when climate change issues are well-taught off and are perfectly dealt with would

help promote food security, long life, clean environment, and so on in the Bosome Freho District.

It is also expected that the livelihood programmes and activities spearheaded by the Assembly would be

sustained to improve upon the environment thereby making it a safe place for both humans and animals

habitation.



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APPENDIX I:

PICTURES OF TREE PLANTING / CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN THE DISTRICT

